NOT TO BE MADE UNTIL THE SENATE PASSES THE BULL BILL.

The War Department Will Inelet That the Volunteers He Mustered Into Regiments, Brigades and Divisions the Same as the United States Regulars-The District of Coumbia Militin to Go Into Camp To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-The precise moment when the call for 125,000 volunteers will be made on the Governors of States, in accordance with the proclamation of President McKinley, spends on the action of the Senate to-morrow. If the Senate passes the Army Reorganization to-morrow, on receiving it from the House, where it was favorably acted on yesterday, the call on the Governors will be made before the close of the day; otherwise it will be postponed intil Tuesday, or until such time as the Senate shall pass the measure. The decision of the War Department thus to await the action of the upper branch of Congress is based on the necessity of knowing what the units of organination of the army in war times will be before formulating the terms of the communication to se sent to the Governors or stating the allotment of each State under the proclamation of the President.

Little doubt exists that the Senate will dispose of the Hull bill promptly in its present form, or at least with the smallest possible modifications. The President has expressed his desire that the bill shall become a law without delay. The House responded without hesitation to the known desire of the President, and no obstacle in the Senate is anticipated. The provisions of the Reorganization bill are well known. The army administration will insist under the proposed law that the volunteer forces, whether composed mostly of the present members of State militia organizations or not, shall be mustered into regiments, brigades, divisions and corps in precisely the same way that the regular troops will be under the law.

The regimental officers, under authority of the Army Volunteer law, will be appointed by the Governors. The strifes and rivalries and possible quarrels regarding appointments in the regiments must be settled in the States by the proper authorities, so that when the troops are delivered to the Government, the army administration will not be hampered by difficulties regarding commands. Governors will have no authority to appoint Generals and staff officers. It is quite possible, however, that the President will appoint in the volunteer army Generals and staff officers at present in the service of the State militia who have shown their ability as commanding officers of brigades and

It now seems probable that the number of Major-Generals appointed in the volunteer army will be as many as sixteen, and that the number of Brigadier-Generals will be from thirty to forty-five. The number in either case however, is not arbitrary, and it will be determined largely by circumstances which can-not be foreseen. In the communication Governors of States, which will be sent by telegraph, carrying out the procof the President, it is the intention of the War Department to ask the Chief Executives to furnish troops in organized battalions, and not in regiments. A battalion, under the Hull Reorganization bill, will consist of 400 men, and three battalions will be required to form a regiment of infantry. calling for battalions which consist of this limited number of men the unit of organigation will enable the Governors to fill out the required quotas with the least possible breaking up of existing military organizations. It will also make it possible for them to muster their quotas into aggregations which, being small, make up the quota with as few "odd" left over as possible. Incidentally, it will be interesting to National Guard organimitions to notice that in many cases by this mothed the Colonels of regiments will be left to be appointed by the President.
-Under the rule to be followed calling for buttallons instead of whole regiments, the Governors will have opportunity to appoint Majors, Captains and minor officers, but in many cases, where the quotas of States do not fill out exactly one or more regiments, it will be found convenient to relieve the Governors of the appointment of Colonels and give it to the

The belief is growing that an active military campaign in Cuba by United States troops will ot be begun for some time. The State troops will be ordered to their encampments immediataly, but it is improbable that they will leave these rendezvous for several weeks. The places selected, but it is more than probable that Richmond, Va., will be one of them, and Atlanta may be another. The selection of mobilization points. however, is largely dependent on developments of the next few weeks in the situation between the United States and Spain. Deliberation will mark the military operations for the present. The principal act of the War Department in the mear future, beyond the raising of the volunteer army, is expected to be the landing of a large military expedition in Cuba for equipping the native armies of Gomez and Garcia, as told in THE SUN this morning

One army officer said to-night that he believed an extensive military campaign with the United States troops in Cuba would not be begun be fore Oct. 1. Others express the opinion that operations will not be ordered before July 1 Both expressions were unofficial, but they were made by persons closely identified with the army administration, and they indicate the prevailing conviction that military operations will not become active during the rainy season. It is too much to say, however, that comparatively early action on an extensive scale will not be taken, for the situation is as yet undeveloped and uncertain.

The Soldiers' Home Park, which is always a favorite drive, with its twenty miles of hard. smooth, shaded roads, was more than ever a mesca te-day, for the soldier boys of the District will pitch their camp there to-morrow, and were eager to see the spot where military camp is to be formed. ruiting has been going on for the past three days and this afternoon the announcement was made that no more recruits would be accepted at present. The Guard will assemble at 8:30 to-morrow morning, and will be divided into two livisions. The first, third and fourth battalions will go into camp.

The Second and Fifth will be sent to guard the water supply of Washington. The Fifth bastalion will be sent to Great Falls, where they will guard the great 150-foot dam which backs up the water of the Potomac and furnishes the supply of water for the city; the Second battalion will have the assignment of watching the famous aqueduct bridge at Cabin John. Two great iron water pipes pass under this beautiful stone arch, through which the water from the upper reservoir crosses Cabin John Run, and passes into the lower reservoirs. It is the most picturesque place around Washington, and the bridge is the largest single stone arch in the world. It was erected while name was caved in the stone, but has since been

The District National Guard numbers about 1,600 men, and one regiment of 1,200 men will probably be called into active service. All the ys are anxious to go, and there is much anxlety expressed lest some be left behind.

Gen. Harries, Commander of the guard, will be made Colonel of the new regiment, if he is not commissioned as a Brigadier-General. He saw considerable service as a correspondent dur-ther the last Indian outbreak, where he went through the campaign with Gen. Miles, Gen. Harries conceived the idea of guarding the water supply of the capital, both because there might be some danger of its being gout off and because guarding it would give the militia some experience. While it is regarded as imrehable that the Spanish would attempt to send a spy to blow up the dam, it could be done means of several sticks of dynamite. It would, however, be much easier to destroy the bridge at Cabin John Run, and the water newing from the days could be diverted into the Fotomer without reaching Washington.

FOR SHIPS DISABLED IN ACTION. Arrangements Made to Repair the Su Vessels at Decks on the Gulf Coast.

WARRINGTON, April 24,-The Government is now prepared to make repairs to any of the smaller vessels of Capt. Sampson's command at any one of several of the private shippards and dry dock stations on the Gulf, should they become disabled. It will not be necessary for the runboat type or the cruiser class under 3,200 tons to go to Northern yards or dry docks li injuries are received, but the yards along the Gulf coast, at Pensacola, Mobile, and New Or leans, have been placed at the disposal of the navy, so that prompt repairs can be made Whatever injury the larger vessels may receive, however, will have to be attended to at Port Royal, the nearest large naval station, and where the only dry dock on this side is located n which the heaviest ships of the service can be taken. Port Royal is now becoming an important station, and to protect the dock from possible torpedo attack a number of six-pounder guns are being mounted at the station proper, and the army engineers are hastening the work of defences at the mouth of Cape Fear River. In the past week great quantities of tools and machinery have been shipped to the new station, and the dredging operations to give ample depth of water to the mouth of the dock have now been so far advanced that the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks is satisfied that Port Royal is in readiness for any emergency that it may have to meet.

Whatever injury may be suffered by any of the ships, either in the stern or at the bow, car be repaired in a head and stern dry dock now in condition at Key West. Should the propeller of the ships be injured, blades broken off or the stem twisted by ramming, the vessel can be run n head on or backed in stern forward to this little dock and have the injuries attended to. All machinery, tools, and workmen necessary for making immediate repairs to any vessels are now on hand at Key West, and every pre caution has been taken to secure assistance rom other yards if required. By the last of May there should be another dock at New York If some further defects in that unfortunate dock are not meanwhile discovered.

THE NORTH PATROL SQUADRON Will Be Ready to Protect the Northern Sea-

The cruiser San Francisco was removed from iry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning and moored at the coal dock. Her verhauling is not yet completed. The yacht Restless was placed in the dock and will be altered into an armed patrol boat. The cruiser New Orleans is nearing completion, and will be

ready for orders in a few days.

The first guns were mounted on the auxiliary ruiser Yankee yesterday. She will carry ten 5-inch guns on the upper deck, in ports, and two on the forecastle. The Yankee and the Prairie will be ready to receive their crews of naval reserves from this State and Massachusetts to day, and it is expected they will be ready for service by the last of the week. They will be assigned to local coast patrol duty with the north patrol squadron, of which the San Francisco will be the flagship and Commodore Howell the Commander. The Yosemite and Dixle will be assigned to the squadron also. Others of the more recently purchased auxiliary vessels will be attached to this squadron as soon as altered and equipped. The headquarters of the squadron will be in this city and the vessels will cruise off the harbors of northern cities.

The old monitor Nahant will be stationed in the lower bay, but will probably not be expected to do any patrol duty. The cruisers of the equadron will be able to steam away from a rmidable fleet and give notice of its approach. They must also be able to overhaul detached essels of the enemy, and will carry a sufficient battery of quick-firing guns to capture any such ship that they sight. The old Morgan liners are weil adapted to these requirements.

FLORIDA'S NAVAL RESERVES.

orders Civen to Establish Signal Stations on the Meys Near Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., April 24.—The order for the Florida naval militia to go to the front has been issued, and a detachment from the First and Second divisions, which have headquarters in this city and Port Tampa, will start to-morrow, They are to be under command of Licut. D. W. Shea of the Port Tampa division, and will be assigned to signal duty on Egmont Key, Sanibel Island, Dry Tortugas, and Key West. For some time they have been drilling in signal service. and are thoroughly acquainted with the duties which they are to perform. The men will be stationed along the coast to watch for the enemy's ships and report to the nearest signal ation in the South have not all been station. As soon as the several stations are established cables will be laid from the islands to the mainland, and telegraph operators will transmit any information received. The establishment of the station on Ermont

Key is for the protection of Tampa and the harbor. The batteries constructed on that island will also be connected by cable with the battery on Mullet Key. In the event of the approach of vessels of the enemy the battery would have ample time to prepare to receive them. The reserves will leave for their various stations on the Plant steamer Tarpon, which has just returned from Dry Tortugas, where she went to carry fresh water for the fleet.

THE NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL. Its Passage is Now Confidently Expected by the Navy Bepartment.

WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The passage of the Naval Personnel bill at an early day is now confidently expected by the Navy Department. Chairman Boutelle and Mr. Hilborn of California have been the only opponents of the measure in the Naval Committee, and but for their opposition it would probably have been reported weeks ago. Mr. Boutelle is now understood to have withdrawn his opposition and will agree to the adoption of the bill, although he does not selleve in the scheme. The pressure, however, has been so heavy and the demand for more of ficers so great that Mr. Boutelie believes that he should not longer stand in the way. The discussions before the committee in the past two days have convinced many mem that the scope of the bill should be enarged, on the ground that for many years efforts have been made to reorganize every branch of the navy, and the need reformation is no less pressing to-day than hereofore. The Marine corps has been drawn upon or service with the new vessels to an extent which makes it a mere skeleton as regards the higher grades of officers. Col. Heywood, the ommandant, has asked for an increase of offiers and the rank of Brigadier General for himelf. This has the approval of the Navy Department and is received favorably by the comnittee. The Constructors have been asked for additional rank for some of the higher grade officers. The bill, which originally was designed to benefit the line and engineers, will now be so framed that a general reorganization and realignment of the navy personnel will follow.

TACHT AILEEN BOUGHT.

The Navy Department Takes Advantage of Mr. Stevens's Offer. WASHINGTON, April 24.—The yacht Aileen of

New York has been purchased by the Navy Department. The steel steam yacht Alleen was owned by Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken. She

was built in 1896 by the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works at Chester, Pa. She measures 151.33 tons, is 135 feet long, 20 feet beam, and draws 8 feet 9 inches. She was designe i by Gardner & Cox of this city.

Mr. Stevens, who is a member of the New York Yacht Club, offered the Aileen to the Gov

ernment at its own terms. Hospital Ship Selace to He Ready To-Day.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 24.-To-day has een a busy one at the shipyard, nearly all of the departments working full forces. The United States hospital ship Soluce will be completed to night and will leave early to-morrow morning for the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where she will take on a quantity of supplies and receive orders."

WARNED BY MORRO'S GUNS. HAVANA WARRD AT MIDNIGHT

WHEN OUR PLREY APPRARED. Streets Thronged by Multitudes Wild with Misgled Pear and Joy-Velenteers and Soldlers Sprang to Arms and Crawds Thronger the Water Front Watching the Great Search lights and Oursing Vankes "Pigs "-Frida;

and Saturday Scenes in the Blockaded City. HAVANA, April 23, via Kingston, Jamaica, and Halifax.—Havana is in a state of siegs. The ex-citement of Friday had quieted somewhat and the people had most of them retired to their homes, expecting nothing until after noon to day at soonest, when, near midnight, the warning guns at Morro Castle thundered of the arrival of a hostile fleet. The eche of the three guns fired at Morro had scarcely died away when those at Cabañas fortress began. The signal had been agreed upon-three guns from each fort-and the people knew instantly the meaning. They began pouring into the streets by the thousands, running back and forth, shouting and screaming and firing pistols and guns in the air. The signal guns were the calls for the volunteers, and practically every man in the city, under the invitation of Captain-Genera was a volunteer and had s gun. The soldiers followed the people out. They came from everywhere, running and all heading for the forts. For half an hour the ex citement and the noise were unparalleled. The men with arms all rushed for the forts, where Captain-General Bianco and his staff had already gone. The rest of the people crowded

down to the water front. The sky and the shore line were pierced with great light beams of the searchlights that awent o and fro and up and down. Now they rested on the stone walls of Morro, now on ships in the harbor, and then on the buildings ashore. The surface of the water was always alight with them, and there was not an object affoat that was not covered by them. There were five of these light beams, and at the end of each could be made out the dim outlines of a ship. What ships they were no one could tell, but their purpos could not be mistaken. They stood well out to es, and they passed constantly up and down before the entrance to the harbor. Never for an instant did the light beams disappear, and nover was the surface of the water unlighted by

Again and again during the night the guns of Morro and Cabanas binzed out the warning, and each signal was greeted in the city with renewed excitement. From the moment of the firing of the first guns the atreets were alive. Squads and companies of soldiers marched and countermarched in the squares. The roll of the drum was almost continuous, and was accompanied by the bugle call to arms. The people were wild, some of them with fear, but most of them with patriotism. The frightened ones bid in cellars and in attics. Some of them fled the city, preferring to trust themselves to the insurgent bands that swarm about the province rather than to chance it in a hombardment by the American fleet that they were sure would follow the dawn of day.

As the night wore on the excitement increased. At the forts every soldier was working at the big guns, gotting them in shape to withstand the attack of the morning. The volunteers were there in such crowds that the regular soldiers fell over them in their work, and they cursed and swore at each other as they damned the 'pigs" of Yankees and told each other what they would do when day broke.

All night long the people swarmed the streets and the river fronts and watched the strange light beams. They crowded the roofs of buildings as well. They demanded impatiently that the forts should open fire and sink the ships, though they knew that the squadron was outside the reach of the guns.

Dawn came at last, and at the first sign of it the big light beams went out and the ships that could now be plainly seen steamed off to the east. Why they left or where they were going no one knew, but the Spaniards said the commanders were cowards, and that they were fleeing because they knew that with the light the big guns of the forts would sink them.

The excitement and apprehension of the night changed to joy and men hugged each other and aughed and shouted at what they thought an evidence of fear. Some of them went home sat sfied that there would be no more seen of them. The morning wore away and noon came There was still no sign of the boats. But at 8 o'clock this afternoon the lookouts at the forts saw the black smoke of five ships on the horizon to the east. They reported to the Captain General. A few minutes later it was plainly seen that the smoke came from the visitors of the night before, and again the warn ing guns sounded. People again growded into the streets, women and children as well as men, Workingmen and business men left their work and grabbed their guns and ushed again for the forts. The water front was lined and lammed in less time than is takes to tell it. The rolling of the drums and the bugle calls began again, and the marching and coun-

ermarching of the soldiers went on. The ships loomed up on the horizon bigger and bigger. They seemed headed straight for the big guns of Morro, and the soldiers manne the guns and prepared for an assault. But the chance never came. By 5 o'clock all five of the ships were directly off the entrance to the harbor, but they were still out of gunshot and they resumed their pacing up and down of the previous night.

As darkness came the big beams of light hone again. But one ship came into the harbor after the warships were sighted. She was the Italian warship Giovanni Bausan. When she was still some distance out the rearing of guns could be heard and puffs of smoke could be seen coming from near the bow of the ship. There were answering puffs from one of the five ships. This all added to the excitement, and the report started and went brough the city like wildfire that the boat, which had not then been identified, was a Spansh warship and was giving battle to the ficet But the sound of the guns and the puffs of moke died out quickly, and as the strange boa approached the Italian flag was run up and he people learned what she was and that she had merely been saluting, but they wouldn't believe it. They were sure she had fired on the fleet. They prepared to give her a welcome. As she passed the fortifications her sailors yelled, "Long live Spain," and cheered the Spanish flag. This set everybody wild with enthusiasm. It led to a demonstration on the French cruiser Fulton, which was in port, and the Frenchmen cheered for Spain, too.

The crowds continued in the streets to-night and the excitement kept up. By the moving of the beams of light it could be seen that the war ships were constantly shifting their position Un in the top of the foremast of each signs lights could be seen changing constantly from red to white or blue, and it was evident that the commanders of the ships were continually com municating with each other, but of course signals could not be read, though the officers at the forte tried to decipher them.

The Spanish steamer Herrera was in port here loaded and ready to sail. About 10 o'clock he Captain decided to chance getting out. All her lights were put out and she started. It was dark, and she could not be seen after she start ed. She must have escaped, for no guns were heard outside from the fleet. How she did it with the searchlights aweeping the water is mystery.

Late to-night the cable office here was notified that the United States had established a censor ship at Key West, and that no message written in Spanish or referring to the war would be accepted. The cable to Jamaica is the only one open, and when that is out the only means of ransmitting news will be by despatch boat to Jamaica and thence by the British cable to Halifax and to the United States.

As this despatch is written the streets of the city are still filled with an excited multitude The cafes are crowded with volunteers and oldlers drinking themsolves drunk and quarrel ing and fighting. No one knows what will happen, but every one believes that in a few hours a hombardment will be attempted. Gen. Blance | the efficials believe her safe.

is at Morro, where he has been all day. He is encouraging the soldiers and they cheer him at THE DEFENCE OF HAVANA.

GES. AROLAS REPLAINS HIS PLANS THE SIGNAL FROM MORRO. TO THE POLUNTERES.

HAVANA, April 23, via Kingston.—When the American fleet was first sighted Fort La Punta, opposite Morro Castle, was crowded with promenaders, including many ladies. The semaphore signalled at 6 o'clock in the evening that he ships in the offing were the United at 6:15 at the signal station, and warning guns were fired from Morro Castle. There were similar signals from the Cabana fortress. The immediately excited on hearing the first real note of war. The shots alarmed the regulars and volunteers in Havana and the vicinity, and they all rushed to quarters. The

More Betatle of the Surprise Our Warship

cople poured into the streets. Gen. Blanco was at the palace when he heard the shots. The Generals and volunteer com manders immediately reported themselves

Soon Gen. Blanco, accompanied by a staff S renerals, left the palace. The soldiers and populace acclaimed him. He briefly inspected the forts, and then went to where he could see the fleet, confident in the invulnerable defences of the city.

The cafes and clubs were thronged in the evening, all the uniformed men present shouting what they would do to the Yangees when they got in reach of them. At 11 o'clock the Punta was still crowded. Many ladies with their hus bands examined the forts and sought glimpses of the fleet.

It is estimated that there are 50,000 armed nen in Havana, not counting the battalions of engineers outside. Scout boats plied the har-

Gen. Arolas, the Military Commander of Havana, has directed the formation of patriotic committees to prevent crime during the panio which is expected to follow a bombardment. The committees include priests and magistrates, and have plenary power to punish lawbreakers. All doctors, lawyers and professional men are compelled to serve the Government under the

BPAIN CAN'T GET COAL ENOUGH. Why Her Warships Don't Sail, According to

One of the most surprised passengers on the Cupard steamship Umbris, which arrived veserday from Liverpool and Queenstown, was George Lynch, the war correspondent of the London Chronicle. With the rest of the passengers, most of whom were Americans, he learned from the pilot who boarded the ship early yesterday morning, just outside Sandy Hook, that the war between Spain and the United States was on. He said that hardly anybody in Eng land believed when he sailed that the trouble between Spain and this country would not be settled without resort to arms, He had been sent here with the impression that he would not have to send any actual war news to his paper. He said that the Americans did not fully realize the intensity and reality of the sympathy of the English people with the cause of the United States. He believed that one of the results of the war would be to bring the masses of the English and Amercan people closer to each other, and that even tually there would be something in the nature of

a defensive alliance. Mr. Lynch is accompanied by H. C. S. Wright, an artist and correspondent of the Hiustrated London News. Their talk was practically of the same nature. They said that there was a gigantic strike of miners in the collieries of Wales, and that that was the chief reason the Spanish were unable to get coal. They could not buy an ounce in England even before coal had been declared to be contraband of war, as the English wanted all they could get for their own use. The Spanish fleet at the Canaries and the Cape Verde Islands were shor of coal and that was the reason that they had not attempted to start for America, Mr. Lynch was inclined to ridicule the idea that a Spanish torpedo boat had captured the American liner Paris. "If." he said. any Spanish gunboat or torpedo boat had the sort of weather we had on the way over she would not last two days, and making speed would have been impossible."

Russell A. Alger, Jr., son of the Secretary of War, and Count Charles Bubna von Lite, a hamberlain of the Emperor of Austria, were

WAR SPIRIT IN ROCHESTER.

and Recruiting Offices Open on Sunday.

ROCHESTER, April 24.-Patriotic sermons and prayers were said in all the Rochester churches o-day. Major Cooper's recruiting office was open to-day, and many men were enrolled. John H. McMahon, son of the late Col. McMahon, has written a letter to Gov. Black asking permission to raise a company of volunteers. A meeting of E. G. Marshall Post, G. A. R., was held last evening for the purpose of preparing for the defence of the city in the absence of the guardsmen. A large number of veterans and promient citizens were present.

The naval reserves are daily expecting orders o go to the seaboard to man the auxiliary cruiser Yankee. There is a general impression hat this is the last Sunday they will spend in Rochester for some time to come.

Gen. Henry T. Noyes, Commissary-General of the State National Guard, left the city hurriedly yesterday for Albany in response to a telegram from Gov. Black. He has been in receipt of messages from Albany daily, and it is stated that Gen. Noves's summons was one of the many sent to different military representatives throughout the State.

CONTRACTS FOR BARBETTES.

nother Menvy Order Goes to the Mergan En gincering Company of Alliance, O.

ALLIANCE, O., April 24.-The Morgan Engi nering Company of this city received word from Washington to-day that the War Department had accepted their bid for building barbette carriages for 12-inch const defense guns and awarded them the entire contract. The specifications call for seventeen barbettes, and one of the conditions is that the entire lot is to be completed within six months.

The carriages weigh a little over sixty tons ach. Nothing is known here as to what place along the coast the barbettes and guns are to be sent. The firm has refused to give out the contract price, but it is known to be consider ably more than the \$400,000 contract for disappearing gun carriages that they secured from running night and day and several extensive additions are being built to the plant.

PATRIOTIC FERVOR IN HAVANA. The People Are Said to Long to Pight the Detestes Americans

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUN LONDON, April 24 .- A despatch to the Stand ard from Havana says that the appearance of the American squadron has heightened the patriotic fervor in that city. The presence of the detested Americans has only increased the longing to fight them.

Making Piniles Park Reads

BALTIMORE, Md., April 24.-More than 5,000 people visited Pimlico to-day, where the Mary land militia is to go into camp to-morrow. A colored company of sixty men marched out to do guard duty. All day workmen were busy erecting tents and putting the grounds in shape for the soldiers. The camp is situated in the in field of the historic race track. To morrow all the commands, seven in number, will march to Pimlico. Brig.-Gen, Riggs estimates the nun ber of militiamen who will report for duty at

No News of the Paris in Washington WASHINGTON, April 24.-Assistant Secretary conevelt had oflarge of the Navy Department to-day, No information of the Paris was reselved this morning, and in the absence of news

He Will Serround the City with a Treeba Befeeded by 90,000 Men-Velenteers to Guard the Main Entrances and Help to Man Morre and Cabana Portross-Befonces Around the Batteries. The Spaniards Place & Great Beal of Beliance Upon Their Orem-Fire.

HAVANA, April 20.-Gen, Arolas explained to the twenty Colonels of Volunteers in Havans city to-day his plans for the military defence of the capital. Gen. Arolas is military commander of Havana,

and is now the man who controls the situation Gen. Blanco absolutely relies on him, and is very much influenced by Arolas in all his de isions. The Captain-General, it is well known in Havana, is feeble in body and mind. He was lick for a long time before he came to Cuba, and his allment, which is declared by the doctors to be cerebral ansemia, has been intensified by the nervous strain which he is now undergoing. Gen. Arolas's plan is to extend the military

one of Havana as much as possible, surrounding the city on the land side by a trochs de fended by 20,000 regular soldiers. He expects by this means to keep the insurgents far away, and to maintain sones of cultivation between the Spanish lines and the city proper, in order o raise vegetables to feed the garrison, in view of the blockade by sea and the certain prospect that the provisions in the city will fall short. One-tenth of the volunteers will defend the

main entrances to the city, especially the highway from Artemisa, They will also furnish half the troops to garrison Cabana Fortress and Morro Castle, the other half to be composed of regulars. The batteries of La Punta, Reina, and Santa Clara will be manned only by regulars. The Battery of Santa Clara, which is the most mportant of all, will be commanded by Capt. Don Savero Gomez Nufiez, who enjoys among the Spanisrds the reputation of being a firstclass artillery officer. Gomez Nufies is the auther of some books and pamphlets on artillery. Four guns from La Cabaña, one of them

O-inch gun, have been placed at the Punta, where it is believed they can do most damage. The Spaniards here rely much on what they call the cross-fires from their forts and batteries. They say that no American fleet can approach the coast without receiving shells from all sides. But the fact is that the battery of Santa Clara is useless if it has to fire to the northeast. In that case shots from this battery will be likely to hit Morro Castle itself, if there is the least eastward deviation in aiming. The only good defence against an attack from the northeast will be the Cabana, and it is a high, old style fort, not so near the coast as is needed for effeetive assault on warships at sea.

More Spanish troops are entering Havana every day. Gen. Arolas said at the conference with the Colonels of volunteers that he boned soon to have in Havana 40,000 regulars "With them and 80,000 volunteers," he said, "I think Havana will prove to be impregna-Gen. Arolas has appointed Col. Paglieri co

mander of the new military trochs around Havana. Paglieri is the commander of the Civil Guards, and up to this time has been the Chief of Police of Havana. The police duties inside the city have been

atrusted to committees of civilians. The Civil Guards and the battailon of armed police called Orden Publico are reinforcing the outside trocha. Twenty pieces of artillery have been placed on the reads to Managua, Guanajay, and Guana-

INTRENCHING HAVANA.

Bvery Able-Bedied Man Impressed to Defend the Belenguered City. The Ward line steamship City of Washington,

which arrived at Quarantine on Saturday night, name up to her pier at the foot of Wall street yesterday morning and landed her ninety-five passengers, only four of whom are native Amer cans. The rest are naturalized citizens born in Cuba. Among her eighty-one first-cabin paslengers there were twenty-five women and thirty-one children. Many Cubans were on the pier awaiting the arrival of their compatriots, and the greetings were effusive.

Capt. Stevens of the City of Washington said that he arrived at Havana last Monday and was forced to wait outside the harbor three hours while a line of pontoons stretched across the entrance to the harbor put together many lengths of pipe stretching from Cabanas to the city. The pipes were dumped overboard after convey water to the fort during the slege

On Tuesday last the Spanish regulars were drilled on the parade ground. The Volunteers came straggling in later, and they, too, were put brough the manual. The Volunteers are, according to the officers of the City of Washington, a slouchy and unmartial looking lot. Capt. Stevens thought that the Krupp and Armstrong guns of the Havana forts might give the American fleet a little trouble, but he believed that in case of bombardment the city would soon yield. When the City of Washington sailed on Wednesday the Spanish were digging intrenchments around Havana and erecting barricades.

The officers of the City of Washington say that most of the merchants of Havana are in favor of the annexation of the island to the United States. Most of the poor people would elcome the success of the insurgent arms, Gen. Blanco had pressed into service every ble-bodied man in and around the city of Havana. There were many Cubans among then tho are heartily in favor of the revolution, and it is likely that as soon as they are armed the will desert in a body to the insurgents, who were reported, when the City of Washington oft Havana, to be within about twenty miles of

Guanabaçoa, across the harbor from Havana, Cuban passengers on the City of Washington said that on last Tuesday an expedition of filibusters had landed at a creek within ten mile of Morro Castle, and had been met by a body of insurgents and escorted inland less than ter niles from the landing place. The talk at Havana was that several American army offi cers were in the expedition, and that they had power to negotiate with Gen. Gomez with regard to arming the insurgents who are withou modern weapon

The City of Washington brought \$1,200,000

BOSTON RAISING A CAVALRY TROOP It Will Be Composed of Hunt Club Pony Pole Players and Biders. BOSTON, April 24.-Boston is going to place at

the service of the Government a cavalry troop to be composed of young men connected with the leading families of the city and suburbs. The leading spirits in the movement are Percival Gassett of the Boston Athletic Association and B. Nason Hamlin of the Boston Stock Exchange. Identified with them are Brainerd Taylor of Harvard, Edward Horton of the B. A. A., and F. H. Princh and R. M. Appleton of the famous Myopia Club, These men are heartily supporte by leading members of such clubs as the Norfoll Hunt, the Puritan, the Country Club, and simi lar organizations. The troop is to be composed of hunt club pony polo players and riders of Boston and vicinity. The prime object is to bring together under one command young rider who are not identified with any military organigation, but who are anxious to serve the country in the cavalry branch of the army.

REJOICING IN NEWPORT. Two Vessels That Captured Spanish Prizes Are

NEWPORT, R. I., April 24.-The first two captures of Spanish vessels were made by Newport men, and there is much enthusiasm here over the fact. Both Commander Maynard of the Nashville and Commander W. T. Swinburne of the Helena are Newporters, and when the news came to-day that Swinburne's vessel had captured the Spanish steamer Miguel Jover there was great rejoicing. There has been little activity at the Government stations to-day. A heavy fog has hung over the bay all day, preventing the Vesuvius from salling.

Bornold, Constable & Ca Men's Wear.

Riding and Driving Gloves,
Fancy Half Hose, Dress Shirts, Pajamas, Neck Wear.

Martin's Umbrellas. Broadway & 19th Street.

GEN. MERRITT'S POST.

Sees Not Think He'll Be Made Cavalry Com-

Gen. Merritt, commander of the Department of the East, does not believe that he is to be ordered South to command the cavalry of the army of invasion, as was reported in Satur day's Washington despatches. He said yester day that he had received no word from the War Department, and knew nothing of the reported change beyond what he had read in the morning papers. He was ready to go where called, but he believed that some other officer would command the cavalry. Gen. Merritt was a brilliant cavalry commander in the Army of the Potomac, and he would undoubtedly dis tingulah himself if sent again into the field. But the fact that he believes he is now entitled to something more than a cavalry command is no secret on Governor's Island. Should Gen. Miles not command the invading army, Gen. Merritt, so it is understood, would expect to have the command given him. As the ranking officer below Gen. Miles, he believes that he should either have command of the army of invasion or be left where he is.

Col. George E. Glenn, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East, was ordered to the field yesterday. He left Governor's Island for Atlanta in the afternoon. Col. Glenn will have charge of the paymaster's department of the army in the South. His headquarters will be at Atlanta. He will have under him ten or a dozen paymasters.

Capt. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the East, left Saturday night for Washington. He was ordered to report to Gen. Miles. Capt. Allen will probably be ordered South to take charge of the signal work. The army balloon now at Fort Wadsworth will be sent South as soon as supplies are purchased. It will not be inflated here. One inflation costs from \$300 to \$500, and after a few days reindation is necessary.

Passenger agents representing all the trunk lines south of New York will meet in the South this week to agree upon a fixed mileage rate for transporting troops during the war. The meeting was called upon the recommendation of Lieut. Col. Kimball of the Quartermaster's Department. Col. Kimball nict several of the passenger agents in New York last week. He told the agents that they ought to transport troops to the South at the flat rate of 1 cent per mile per man, but the agents thought this rate was too low. During the civil war the rate was 2 cents

"A flat rate agreement would save time and labor," said Col. Kimball yesterday. we moved the regulars a week ago we had to advertise for bids. On Saturday we advertised; on Monday noon we opened the bids. We had to make inquiries of seventeen or eighteen reads and they in turn had to communicate with all their branch roads over which troops would be moved. After the contracts were ma smount of clerical labor was necessary to determine the pro rata shares of the roads in the payments. Should a flat rate be established we would simply have to order the transportation and send the amount due. The computation would be made on the basis of the shortest railroad distance."

SAVED BY LIEUT. CARTER. A Bayal Officer Resours a Young Woman and Man from Browning.

NORFOLK, Va., April 24.-Lieut. Carter, recently detached from the gunboat Vicksburg, is hero. Three boats were at the pier at Old Point at 7:15 o'clock to-night and crowds were going aboard. At the gangplank of the Washington of the Washington line a handsome young woman and her escort parted. Someow, no one knows how, she lost her balance and fell between the boat and the pier into water forty feet deep, and the tide was running like a milirace. In trying to save de her escort fell in also. One man of all the great crowd knew what to do and did it. Lieut. Carter jumped in and grasped the man. The young woman's clothes caused her to float until a rope was tied about her by the rescuer. The suspense of the spectators was intense. While they waited three hats floated from beneath the pier, but a boat finally came, and the three atruggling persons in the water were hauled aboard, while a shout went up from the crowd. The young woman was Miss Mary Castlemen. and is visiting friends in Hampton. The man was Mr. Allen Simpson of Washington.

The Massachusetts, Brooklyn and Texas alone of the flying squadron are at Old Point. No sign of the Minneapolis and Columbia was visible to-day and the principal topic of converse tion among the large number of people about the hotels was the question of where the cruis

The Panther is still anchored just off the pier. her decks black with men. At sunset to-night bugle call from aboard her sounded awest and clear and martial as the sunset sun was fired from the fort. There is intense waiting and watching about Old Point and everybody's eyes turn seaward occasionally. Nobody says whether he is looking for the return of the cruisers or the coming of an enemy, but all are looking seaward occasionally. The revenue cutters Morrill, Hudson, and

Hamilton are off. They and an unknown steamer passed out the Virginia Capes at 6:40 clock to-night, bound estensibly for Key West, Work upon the cruiser Newark went on vigor ously at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day, notwithstanding that it is Sunday. The Merrima is still taking on coal at Lambert's Point tonight. She is to be the flost collier and, it i said, will accompany the flying squadron when it nails.

The Norfolk Naval Reserves, constituting the signal corps, were examined to-day. All passed the physical test successfully except Quartermaster McRorie. They received a cipher measage from Commodore Schley, presumably a

CONSUL TRIAY SAFE IN JAMAICA. He Accuses the American Government of Aban

Special Cable Despaich to THE SUR Kingston, Jamaica, April 24.-The Ely, the essel that was chartered by Cubans to bring refugees from Cubs, arrived here to-day from Guantanamo. She brought Mr. Alfredo T. Triay, the American Consul at Baracoa, his wife and two children. Mr. Trisy says that the American Government abandoned him. The Ely also had on board one American citizen and twenty-six Cubans.

KEY WEST'S DEFENCES. Bushing the Work of Mounting Mortare and

Guns. KET WEST, Fla., April 24.—The mounting of

eight mortars and two 8-inch and one 10-inch rifled guns for the Key West coast defence has begun, and is being rushed night and day. The yacht Hawk, formerly the Harmony, Lieut. Hood of the Maine commanding, arrived SOLDIERS IN A WESOR.

Troops from San Francisco in a Hond-On Cobliston in New Mexic

Et Paso, Tex., April 24.—The third section of he special Southern Pacific train engaged in transporting the First Infantry, U. S. Army, from San Francisco to New Orleans was wrecked last night at midnight, when near den, N. M., fifty miles west of this place. The third section of the soldiers special was com-manded by Lieut.-Col. Blaney.

It passed Aden as midnight, seven minutes shead of time. A west-bound freight had orders to take the siding at Aden to make way for the last section, but the soldiers' train passed the siding before the freight reached it, and the two trains met in a head-on collision a few rods

Neither train was running at a high rate of speed, but the shock was sufficient to completely wreck both engines, derail several freight cars, and smash a number of flat cars in the special which were loaded with ambulances and army wagons. Many of the wagons were shattered into kindling wood and parts of others were strewn all over the prairie. The trainmen and both engineers jumped in time to save their lives, but a man by the name of Kline, who was stealing a ride on the freight, was crushed beneath the debris and died later.

The soldiers were badly shaken up, but none was injured. Their train was detained at Aden fourteen hours, until the wagons had been replaced on other flat cars sent out from El Pass and until the track was cleared by the wrecking outfit.

The two forward sections of the train arrived here at 8 o'clock last night and laid over at this point during the entire dsy, awaiting the third section, which did not arrive until 4 o'clock this afternoon. Men and officers complained bitterly, attributing the delay to railroad mismanagement. This is the second long delay which has occurred on the read since the troops left. The train bearing the Second Artillery, which preceded the infantry, was delayed ton hours by a vreck on the same line at Dragoon Summit.

The entire infantry force pulled out at 6 clock for New Orleans with the exception of six privates who, while out seeing the sights, missed their train. The force passing here today numbered 500 men and about twenty-five fficers under command of Col. Evan Miles. Nearly all of the soldiers have seen service in the Indian wars.

CAPT. SIGSBEE CHALLENGED.

By Lieut. Carrange, Spain's Late Mayal Attache

-Challenge in Mrs. Signboe's Scrapbook. WASHINGTON, April 24.-Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, former commander of the destroyed battleship Maine, has been challenged by Lieut, R. D. Carranza, late naval attaché in Washington of the Spanish Legation, to fight a duel. Just before leaving here for Canada with Minister Polo and suite the Lieutenant, in a long interview, denounced Gen. Lee and Capt. Signbee for their testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when both testified that they believed the Maine was blown up through the connivance of Spanish officers at Havana. Capt. Signbee said that he did not think the ship was destroyed through knowledge of Captain-General Blanco, but that idle officers of the Spanish nation had been responsible for the loss. Gen. Lee practically said the same thing. The Spanish attaché now resents what he terms an "outrageous attack on the Spanish people," and challenges Capt. Signbos to mortal combat. Lieut. Carranza proposes to challenge Gen. Lee after Capt. Sigsbee shall

have been disposed of. The challenge to Capt. Sigebee came here a few days ago, and in it the Lieutenant said he would await Capt. Sigsbee's reply at Teronte just eight days. He will infer, if the Captain loss not make proper response, that the gallant commander of the Maine shows the white eather. Capt. Sigsbee does not know of the challenge. Mrs. Sigsbee opened her husband's mail, believing the Lieutenant's letter to be of an official nature, and has pasted it in a scrapbook as a curiosity. The Captain may be informed at the expiration of the time limit fixed by the Licutenant that he has been challenged. Lieut. Carransa does not name the weapons, but, according to the code, the challenged party has this privilege. Capt. Sigsbee is debarred from fighting a duel, because naval officers are subject to dismissal if they deliver a challenge

or fight a duel. GUARDING CABLES IN THE HARBOR. Patrol Beat to Provent Fishermon from Cut-

ting Government Cables. The officials at Fort Wadsworth put the teamboat Surprise of Clifton on duty yester She will serve as a patrol boat, guarding the mines and bables in the Narrows and bay from the knives and nets of shad fishermen.

The Surprise is a fishing boat. Her captain notified the shad fishermen of Long Island and Staten Island that they must not cast their drift nets further out in the bay than the Nas rows and at a point above the stone wharf. This action was taken because of the cutting of cables by the fishermen whose nets fouled them. An armed sentry stood upon the deck of the oat. The fishermen were told that if they attempted to violate the order, they would be fired upon. None attempted to run the risk of

getting hit. WILL ASSIST FIGHTERS' FAMILIES. Rich Men of Detroit Piedge Themselves to Care for Those in Distress

DETROIT, Mich., April 24.-Fifty patriotic nen, representing the wealth of Detroit, assembled at the City Hall to-day to discuss the way situation. Resolutions were passed encouraging Detroit men to go to the front regardless of their social, business, or family ties, and pledging the citizens of Detroit to support and care for the families and dependents of all who go to the front. The heads of several manufacturing institutions present announced that in addition to any public subscription to this fund the salaries of all employees who enlist will be paid in full to their familles. Resolutions were telegraphed to President McKinley and Secretary Alger pledging Detroit's support during the war,

Athletes to Organise the Munhattan Guard.

A military organization is being formed by nembers of the athletic and boat clubs in the

city of New York. It will constitute a school of instruction in the infantry drill regulations of the United States Army. Men volunteering will be formed into companies and sent to the front from time to time. Others who, though not lacking in patriotism, are so situated as to prevent their volunteering until absolutely r-quired will continue the organization and be prepared to protect the city and to proceed to the front if a crisis comes. The recruiting committee is composed of Lieut. 8, M. Phillip. Chairman; Edward P. Cunningham, Harold H. O'Connor and H. Schieffelin Sayres, Secretary, The headquarters are at 56 Pine street.

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